

protect himself and his property, robbed him of the money in his possession, which amounted to nearly \$300 and made off with it. The man has been laid up since and is seriously ill.

A petition filed by several Chinese Merchants of this port, including, we expect, many large opium owners, has been lodged this week at the Viceroy's *yamen*. The petitioners pray that the blockade near Limpoo may be removed, as great inconvenience and danger to navigation is caused thereby, especially when the tide is running; and the petitioners express their willingness to contribute to the cost of the removal if called upon to do so. It will be in the recollection of foreign residents still here, that this 'blockade' was sunk during the Franco-Chinese troubles in 1884. The Viceroy has, we understand, appointed the Min Magistrate to look into the matter, and draw up estimates for the cost of carrying out the wishes of the petitioners.

It is quite time the Viceroy took energetic steps to stop the daily robberies that take place by the likin boats in the Mingan Pass. Not a single boat laden with fish escapes these barefaced thieves, and on Monday last we witnessed a series of robberies, that made us wonder why the victims did not knife the impudent official thieves. A sampan laden with shell fish was boarded by seven different likin boats and each one stole a bucket full of shell fish. On asking the sampan man if there was any likin boat left, he replied no, and on further enquiry, why he let the Viceroy's thieves rob him in this way he said (if he resented it he would only get into trouble by and by. A dog will fight for its bone, but these people appear to have less spirit than dogs, cowed as they are by these official thieves. It is such a as these which lead to discontent and disaffection, and eventually to the formation of secret societies for the over-throw of the government. Last year we exposed more than one case of brutal extortion by the officials of the likin commissions. It is only now and again that these official robberies are brought to our notice or we should be able to show them up more frequently, as they are, as stated above, of daily occurrence. The ruling Viceroy is a man who would not countenance such oppression for one moment, but his high position stands in the way of ordinary sympathetic foreigners pouring out their righteous indignation before him, and it is not part of the duty of the foreign Consuls to bring the scandal to his notice, however sympathetic they may be with the industrious native poor.—*Echo*.

NOTES FROM SIAM.

(From our Siam Exchanges.)

Bangkok July 26th.

The eleven wounded Siamese sailors now in the Bangrak Hospital are doing well. Another death is reported among the wounded. The unfortunate man refused to allow the amputation of his leg, and asked to be taken home where he died.

The Red Cross Society becomes more famous day by day. We mentioned the other week that the village of Bangkok had sent a representative of the wounded. This gentleman proceeded to business with despatch, and during a visit to the medicine chest of the Siamese staff, found that the Paknam squadron was able to show, as the sum total of preparation for wounded, *one small bottle of Friar's Balsam!*

A very impressive service was held on Friday morning last, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, when a Requiem Mass was celebrated for the three French sailors killed in the action at Paknam on the 17th of April. The attendance was very numerous. This gentleman proceeded to business with despatch, and during a visit to the medicine chest of the Siamese staff, found that the Paknam squadron was able to show, as the sum total of preparation for wounded, *one small bottle of Friar's Balsam!*

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that, of course, the charges for freight and passenger fares would be greatly reduced. It would enormously lessen the cost of manufacturing and of traffic. It would develop the electric current direct from coal, so that the cost of steam-engines and boilers would be eliminated. I have thought of this problem very much, and I have already my theory of the experiments, or some of them, which may be necessary to develop this direct use of all the power that is stored in coal. I can only say now that the coal would be put into a receptacle, the agencies then applied would develop its energy, and save it all, and through this energy electric-power of any degree desired could be furnished. Yes, it can be done; I am sure of that. Some of the details I have already mastered, I think; at least, I am sure that I know the way to go to work to master them. I believe that I shall make this my next campaign. It may be years before it is finished, and it may not be a very long time.

Mr. Edison looks further ahead than this campaign for the said. "I think it quite likely that I may try to develop a plan for marine signalling. I have the idea already pretty well formulated in my mind. I should use the well-known principle that water is a more perfect medium for carrying vibrations than air, and should develop instruments which may be carried upon sea-going vessels, by which they can transmit or receive, through an international code of signals, reports within a radius of, say, ten miles."

Mr. Edison believes that Chicago is to become the London of America early in the next century, while New York will be its Liverpool, and he is of opinion that very likely a ship canal may connect Chicago with tide water, so that it will itself become a great seaport. He also expressed an opinion to the effect that the moon will, in course of time, become a skating pond.

HISTORY MADE BY POISON.

Sixteen Chinese emperors are reported to have died by poison.

Nearly forty Turkish sultans and Arabian caliphs died by poison.

Hemlock poison was a Greek mode of execution.

Nearly 200 Greek generals and statesmen are named who committed suicide with poison.

Charles II of England is supposed by some historians to have been poisoned by a jealous mistress.

During the Middle Ages poisoning, especially in Italy, was regarded as an entirely justifiable means of getting rid of an enemy.

Messalina was an adept in removing her enemies by secret poison. She poisoned over 100 persons before she was herself put to death.

The most noted female poisoner, Cleopatra, Lucilla Borgli and Maria Brulavilla, were blondes, with yellow or tawny hair and eyes gray or blue.

Poisoning is believed to be very common at the present day in Turkey and Persia.

Two historians say that Alexander the Great died from a dose of poison in his wine.

The names of seventeen Roman emperors of the West and twenty-two Emperors of the East are preserved who are supposed to have died at the hands of the secret poisoners.

For nearly twenty years Hannibal, anticipating defeat and capture, carried poison concealed in a finger-ring. He finally took it to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans.

Just before his first abdication Napoleon attempted his own life by poison. He was found unconscious, but by skillful treatment from the doctors he was revived and restored.

During a large part of the seven years' war Frederick the Great carried an ounce of corrosive sublimate in his pocket to use in case of hopeless disaster. On one or two occasions he came near swallowing it.

Mohammed was always on his guard against poison, but despite of all his precautions he was once poisoned by a Jewish mistress. She administered the poison in a leg of mutton, and although it did not kill the Prophet, he for many years suffered from its effects.

After the death of James I of England, the populace took the notion that he had been poisoned by a Jewish woman at the instigation of Villiers. A quack doctor named Lamb was suspected of having furnished the fatal dose, and was literally torn to pieces by a mob in Chesham in broad daylight before the police could interfere.

In 1643, Henry, Duke of Guise, wished to get rid of an enemy named Annesse. He offered a soldier a rich reward if he would lie in wait and stab Annesse in the back. With horror, the soldier refused. That would be assassination, said he, and he was a soldier, not an assassin. A promise was effected. He was willing to take the money and have Annesse poisoned, but not to assassinate him. The money was paid and Annesse was poisoned.

When Anthony and Cleopatra were contemplating suicide they made a collection of a great variety of poisons, and used each of them on two or more slaves in order to ascertain whether death was accompanied with much apparent suffering. One historian declares that over 200 persons lost their lives in order that the information might be obtained. The result was that Anthony killed himself with a dagger, and Cleopatra either with one of her selected poisons or by a serpent's bite.

The greatest Roman poisoner was Locusta. Her chief patron was Nero, but she had also as customers most of the leading families in Rome, and so prosperous was her business that her wealth became a proverb. Profligate sons were poisoned by their fathers, wealthy fathers by their sons, old wives by their young husbands, and husbands by their young wives. Nero and Locusta often tried the effects of a new poison on slaves provided by the Emperor. It was Locusta who furnished the poison that ridged Nero of his teacher, Burrhus.—*Globe Democrat.*

THE ENGLISH CAD.

"The English Cad Abroad" is the subject of a plain-spoken article in the *New York Tribune*. Generally speaking, says the critic, the travelling cad belongs to the middle classes, although I am forced to admit that I have met quite a number of his kind who bore names that figure in the pages of Burke. The manifestations of his cadishness are prompted in a great measure by patriotism of an aggressive and offensive type, which involves contempt for everything that does not happen to be English. The result of all this is that not only are more justly abhorred abroad than the ordinary Briton on his travels; and even the ill-bred Englishman seeks by every means in his power to get out of the way of the greatest of all abominations—the tourist cad. From the very moment that he leaves England and sets foot on a foreign shore, the cad apparently casts to the winds all sense of decency and consideration for the feelings of those with whom he is brought into contact. In London, for instance, no man who respects himself would venture to appear, even in the minor London theatres, otherwise than in evening dress. Indeed, in most of such places of entertainment, evening dress is *de rigueur*; and yet one will find there very many people seated in the orchestra-stalls of the Paris or Vienna Grand Opera, where every man around them is in evening dress, they alone being gauded in some hideous mustard-colored morning coat or tweed Norfolk jacket—sometimes, too, in flannel shirts, knicker-

bockers, and hobnailed boots. Englishmen, and I may add Englishwomen of the cad species do not seem to have the slightest consideration for their surroundings, when abroad, in the matter of dress. Another form of cadishness on the part of the travelling Briton is the brutality and unvarnished character of his criticism of everything and everybody that he sees after leaving home. He ridicules the language, he ridicules the accent, the appearance, the manners, and the dress of all those whom he encounters abroad—not quietly and unobtrusively, but in the most offensive and public way, without the slightest idea of concealment. If he meets an American he is quite ready to inform him that he speaks English with a nasal twang, totally oblivious of his own vulgar cockney accent; while to the German he will expatiate on the alleged lack of cleanliness of the Teutonic race. To the Frenchman he will address what he considers to be delicate banter on his traditional fondness for the Gallic race for frogs and snails; while if he is fortunate enough to find himself in the company of some Catholic clergyman or Sisters of Mercy, he will, out of sheer "cussedness," begin to tell him of an exceedingly false K-y Charles Lever's well-known ditty, beginning: "The Pope, he leads a merry life." I have met the British cad travelling in India, where he distinguishes himself by refusing to conform with the local prejudices and customs of the highly civilized natives, whom he amably refers to even to their faces as "niggers"; and in Japan, where he does not hesitate to tramp with his muddy boots over the dainty mats on which the natives both sleep and eat. I have known one of them to cheerfully volunteer to a high-bred and courteous Japanese nobleman who, in an ill-advised moment, had been induced to entertain him, the information that he was "astounded by the lack of morality and propriety" of the women of the Land of the Rising Sun.

AMERICAN CURIOS.

Cotton was first exported in 1785.

Baltimore, in 1816, introduced gas.

The first college was Harvard, in 1638.

In Boston, 1641, the first rope was made.

New Orleans made the first sugar in 1796.

In 1791 anthracite coal was first discovered.

Nails were first made in Rhode Island in 1777.

Yale College used the first telescope in 1830.

In 1840 gold pens were first made, at New York.

In 1616 tobacco was first cultivated in Virginia.

Rice was introduced from the East Indies in 1695.

Ellis Howe patented his sewing machine in 1816.

In 1619 the first African slaves arrived in Virginia.

The Boston *News-Letter*, 1704, was the first newspaper.

The first street railroad was laid in New York in 1823.

Temple, N.H., first manufactured window glass in 1780.

In 1700 the first public library was opened in New York.

The first iron forge was set up in Massachusetts in 1652.

The Masons opened a lodge, the first, at Boston, in 1733.

The first omnibus astonished the New Yorkers in 1826.

Carding machines were first used in this country in 1785.

The Dutch of New York, about 1640, made the first brandy.

The first American tin was made in Connecticut in 1770.

Mansfield, Conn., made the first sewing silk about 1820.

Peter Cooper built the first American locomotive in 1825.

The first cotton mills were erected at Beverly, Mass., in 1787.

The first American brooms were made in Philadelphia in 1790.

In 1672 the whale-fishing was begun by vessels from Nantucket.

Parliament established in 1710 a postal system for the colonies.

Dr. J. Greenwood of New York was the first dentist, about 1738.

The first water-pipes were bored logs, used in New York in 1776.

In 1780 Jedediah Morse published the first United States geography.

In 1645 the first public schools were established by Massachusetts.

By the Emancipation Proclamation 3,895,172 slaves were freed.

The greatest cataract and the largest trees in the world are American.

The first paper mill was put up at Roxborough, Penn., about 1660.

In 1731 the first fire engine was brought from England to New York.

The first temperance society was organized in Saratoga, N.Y., in 1808.

The first American ship was the *Rustler*, launched at New York in 1616.

The first policeman stood on the corner of the New York streets in 1697.

The first railroad, three miles long, was opened in 1826, at Quincy, Mass.

The first daguerotypes made in the United States were taken in 1839.

The Erie Canal, begun in 1817, was the first American artificial water-way.

In 1750 the first theatre was formally opened in New York, with *Richard III.*

The first paper money used in this country was issued by Pennsylvania in 1723.

The first American fire insurance company began business at Philadelphia in 1794.

The first table knife made in America was manufactured at Greenfield, Mass., in 1824.

The first agricultural exhibition in the United States was in 1810, at Georgetown, D.C.

The first paved street in America was Stone Street New York; paving laid in 1658.

The first bricks made in this country were manufactured by the Virginia settlers in 1612.

The first axes made in the United States were manufactured at Hartford, Conn., in 1826.

The first book printed in the United States was a psalm-book, at Cambridge, Mass., 1640.

Salem, Mass., is entitled to the credit of making the first American chemicals, about 1811.

The first hoop-skirt was worn by a New York lady in 1740. She was arrested by the police.

In 1783 Noah Webster printed the first spelling-book ever manufactured in America.

The first white child born in the colonies was Virginia Dare, at Roanoke Island, August 18, 1587.

Samuel Hopkins, in 1790, took out the first patent. It secured to him the right to make potash.

In 1697 the New York Council ordered householders to hang out lanterns; the first street lighting.

The first bank established in the United States was incorporated at Philadelphia, December 31, 1781.

New York was the first city incorporated in the limits of the United States. Its charter was dated 1624.

The first discovery of land in the limits of the United States was on April 2nd, 1512, by De Leon, and the land was Florida.

The first book written in America was True's "Relations of Such Things as Might Have Happened in Virginia." It came from the press in 1607.—*Globe Democrat.*

THE CHINESE IN MEXICO.

A treaty between China and Mexico which would encourage a coolie invasion of our neighbor, has long been under consideration. It was reported that it is likely to be closed at an early date and that our Chinese will go to Mexico of their own accord instead of waiting to be deported to China for refusing to register.

There is no room for doubt that this report, so far as the Chinese in this country are concerned, is merely a humbug, put out by the Six Companies and their white allies to stave off the execution of the Geary law. No Chinaman who has got into the United States will get out before making his "pile," unless forced out. Least of all would he go to Mexico, where no such opening is offered to him as he enjoys in California. He can make dollars in the United States where he could not make dimes in Mexico. There is no intention to force him to go there or elsewhere. The Geary law aimed to give those Chinese now in this country the means of proving their right to stay here. The Six Companies fought it purely because it would prevent others from being smuggled in unlawfully. Every Chinaman in the United States, if given his choice between deportation and registration, would register at once, unless the time had arrived when he desired to return to China for good. In that case he would decline to register and thus save his passage home: it would be provided by the Government.

As to a Chinese-Mexican treaty, in itself it is an old story, and is now presumably revamped for deceptive purposes. Our people believe that President Diaz is too sensible a man to commit himself to a policy which if carried out would plant Pagan slavery lucratively in a Latin Republic. The Six Companies would come nearer ruling there than they can here. Diaz must know what has been the result of the Chinese invasion of other Latin countries. He is familiar with the experiences of Manila with them despite two wholesale massacres. He also knows that they would excite the antagonism of the native Mexican Indian population. Altogether this story of Chinese colonization in Mexico may be dismissed as a myth told for a purpose.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

EXERCISE AND VITALITY.

A man who acts unwisely is often described as a "poor thing," or a "poor weak creature." This may refer to merely physical qualities, but more often, says Cassell's "Book of Health," to both physical and mental impropriety; and just as this "poor thing" drifts into unwise extremes, whether in religion or revelry, lavishness or niggardliness, selfishness or effeminacy, so may a nation fall into decay and ruin, and become the prey of the progeny of more sturdy race. A thought concerning the great people of the world affords a simple proof of this fact, and near our own time we have the decline of Spain and the Spaniards, than which no better example was ever afforded. Their greatness was but of yesterday, and their rise and fall is shortly told. Overrun by the Moors, Spain was held in their hands for many centuries, and the Spaniard was condemned to labour and toil. By and by, from the stout peasant accepting men with strong wills and indomitable courage, and the Moor had, in turn, to succumb to the despised hordes. This hardy race not only freed their country, but went forth to all the ends of the earth, spreading civilization and adding to their wealth. In time the accumulated wealth told its tale; unable to resist the temptations of ease, the children of the active spirits grew up to laugh at labour, exertion was considered to be vulgar, and in a few generations the nation became effete. Every one of us knows of a family or families sent to destruction by the sudden accession of wealth. The days' work, thereby entailing exercise and mental occupation, is exchanged for carriage-driving and late hours, over-eating and over-drinking, and Nature is denied a voice in the luxurious and gluttonous household. The progeny of such people cannot be healthy, and weak children are begotten who, if not swept off by disease, drift into crime and become useless members of society. How many families of self-made men, as they are called, who do not seeable out? The children of such are frequently trained in luxury, and succumb to its evils, and the generations as they go on become more and more effete, until at last Nature denies a continuance, and the family is heard of no more. As in families and nations, so with races; they disappear to be heard of only in out-of-the-way corners of the earth, and their influence in the world, which was once paramount, becomes a faded and worthless, and the business of the world is done by the more hardy races. From all this, then, let us learn that when a family, sect, nation, or race departs from a natural to an artificial mode of living, that family, sect, nation, or race, will become obsolete, unless means are taken to provide for its physical development; and that this is best obtained by providing attractive and healthy pastimes, which can be indulged in concurrently with average every-day work.

HEREDITY.

That heredity is a cause of disease admits of no doubt. It is not the disease itself, but the tendency thereto, that is inherited, just as other physical peculiarities are.

Readers will remember the horse-shoe vein on the forehead which was the badge of all the tribe of Redgummet; and there is a well-known family in the south of France which for more than three centuries has boasted a white lock of hair. The Bourbon nose, and the thick lip of the Hapsburgs, are other instances in point.

Consumption, gout, insanity, and cancer are the diseases which show the hereditary tendency to run in families. Of the hereditary transmission of gout nearly every noble family in Europe can show the most conclusive proof. With regard to cancer the case is not so clear; but statistics prove that heredity can be more or less distinctly made out in a considerable proportion of those who fall victims to the disease.

The Bonaparte family furnishes a remarkable example of the hereditary transmission of cancer. One of the parents of Napoleon I. died of cancer of the liver or stomach. He himself died of cancer of the stomach, which also proved fatal to his brother Lucien and to his sister, the beautiful Pauline Borghese.

A hereditary tendency to disease may not show itself till an advanced period of life, as Professor Huxley, in his charming autobiographical sketch lately told us that a peculiar movement of the hands which was habitual in his mother has recently shown itself in him. The moral to be drawn from these facts is that if a man has reason to suspect that he inherits a tendency to a particular disease, he should be careful to avoid exposing himself to the conditions which favor its development. He should also be mindful of his postural, actual or possible.

Most people use their bodies as if they were their property in fee simple. This is hardly fair to their descendants. A man should undoubtedly treat his body as though it were strictly entailed, and the rights of his heirs should be, as far as possible, respected.

If the attack of the disease can by any means be kept off, it is possible that in time the family taint may be eliminated.—*Star and Herald.*

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED! Any person suffering from Deafness. Noises in the Head, &c., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany Buildings, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"**NAMOA.**"
Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1893. [874]

"**SHIRE**" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
VIA INLAND SEA.
THE Steamship

"**CARDIGANSHIRE.**"
Captain Slacock, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 13th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1893. [875]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"GISELLA"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon on the 11th instant, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 11th instant, will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1893. [878]

Notices of Firms.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Telegraphic Address "SKEEROS," Hongkong.
(A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Under Messrs. Douglas Larraik & Co.'s Office.

MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash Advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170]

Intimations.

LOST.

FROM Kennedy's Horse Repository on
KENNEDY'S HORSE REPOSITORY ON
WHITE with white ears; brown spot on tail.
Reward on return.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1893. [840]

TO THOSE WHO
VALUE THEIR SIGHT.
NOTICE.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

By appointment to
H. H. THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN,
EX-VICEROY OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.

Is now here
And, previous to establishing
A LOCAL AGENCY.
May be consulted for
SPECTACLES
at the
HONGKONG HOTEL
until the 10th instant.

The system of Sight-testing (patent 4,354), invented by him is now being universally adopted, and Mr. LAZARUS specially invites the Medical Profession and all interested in OPTICAL SCIENCE to see this Beautiful Test and the latest improvements in
LENSES AND FRAMES,
As prescribed by Ophthalmic Surgeons.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1893. [791]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superiors will also be most grateful for any PATCHES, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [403]

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,
COAL CONTRACTOR.
COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.
SHIPS VISITING-MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.
WATER AND BALLAST BOATS.
Manila, 13th March, 1893. [458]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., Ltd.

RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.

TENNIS SHOES, BROWN CANVAS SHOES, SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.
W. D. & H. O. WILLS' CAPTAN, THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE,
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
NEGRO-HEAD TOBACCO.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1893.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 5th August, 1893,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,
the Property of
Lieutenant NICHOLSON, R.A., and Others.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE IN SILK TAPESTRY and DITTO IN VELVET, MARBLE-TOP AND PLAIN WOOD TABLES, CARD TABLES, MARINBURK FANCY UPOLSTERED CHAIRS, MOROCCO COVERED EASY CHAIRS, BUREAU, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, HANDSOME MANTEL CLOCKS by GAUFF & Co., OVERMANTELS, LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, &c., &c.
EXTENSION DINING TABLE & CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD with GLASS BACK, DINNER WAGGONS, LEATHER COVERED COUCHES, DINNERS and DESSERT SERVICES, CROCKERY, GLASS & ELECTRO PLATED-WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
IRON & BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, FINELY CARVED TEAK BEDSTEADS, MARINBURK-MADE with SPRING and HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS and SETS, DRESSING TABLES with MIRRORS, DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES with GLASS DOORS, CHEST of DRAWERS, BED-ROOM FURNITURE and REQUISITES, SHANGHAI BATHS, &c.
HALL FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues issued prior to Sale. On view from Friday next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1893. [869]

To be Let.

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
HOUSE No. 11, Gage Street.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO,
14, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1893. [861]

TO LET.
DWELLING HOUSES:—
"BURNBRAE," Glenalee.
"THE WILDERNESS," Caine Road.
No. 4, RIFON TERRACE—Bonham Road.
Nos. 5 and 6, CHANCERY LANE.
No. 10, OLD BAILEY.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Staunton Street.
FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street.
Nos. 6 & 12, KNUXTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Nos. 11 and 12, COOMBE ROYAL—Magazine Gap—Furnished.

OFFICES:—
FIRST and SECOND FLOORS No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.
PRAYA CENTRAL over Messrs. Douglas Larraik & Co.
No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL over New Oriental Bank.

August,--Canton 1st August,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

General - 23rd July, General - Jardine,
& Co.

Hongkong, 24th Jan'y, 1881.

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